THE
VIRGINIA JOURNAL,
AND
ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR VIRG.

(VOL. IV.) THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1787. (No. 199.)

Souchong Tea,

Of the laſt importation, to be ſold by

Porter & Ingraham,

At their ſtore on Fairfax-ſtreet, between King and Prince ſtreets,

Where may be had a general aſſortment of MERCHANDISE, at the cheapeſt rates, by wholeſale or retail, and produce of all kinds received in payment:

A few quarter-caſks of Madera wine,
Geneva by the caſe,
Saltpetre and bar-iron,
Hyſon and bohea teas,
Excellent bottled porter put up in London in caſks of ſix and ſeven dozen each,
6d. and 8d. nails,
Spermaceti candles,
Codfiſh by the quintal,
Pickled ſalmon in ſmall kegs,
Mackerel in barrels, and a variety of other articles.
Alſo, a very good SPINNET for ſale.

Alexandria, Nov. 15, 1787.

☞ To be LET, a very commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, ſituate in a pleaſant part of the town, and now occupied by Mr. WILLIAM WILSON.—Poſſeſſion will be given the beginning of December next.—For terms apply as above.

William Hartſhorne and Company,

Have for ſale at their ſtore on Col. Hooe's wharf,

BARBADOES ſugar in hogſheads and barrels, Weſt-India and Continental rum, fall mackerel, herrings, Iriſh beef, regulated fifty-ſix weights, bar-iron and hollow ware by the ton, among the latter are very neat Dutch ovens, feathers, porter and Engliſh ale in bottles, a few caſes of excellent claret, genuine Port and Fayal wine, wine de graave and claret in caſks, race ginger, black pepper, neat mahogany chairs, bran and ſhorts by the buſhel, ſhip ſtuff and middlings by the barrel, with a variety of DRY-GOODS, by wholeſale and retail, part of which will be ſold at a very moderate advance for ready pay.

LOTS in town to ſell or rent; alſo, a few half acre lots about half a mile from town, for ſale.

Alexandria, Sept. 6, 1787.

☞ They give ready-money for good GENSANG.

Juſt publiſhed and to be ſold by

Joſhua Merryman,

AN AMERICAN SELECTION of Leſſons in reading and ſpeaking, calculated to improve the Minds and refine the Taſte of Youth. And alſo to inſtruct them in the Geography, Hiſtory, and Politics of the United States. To which is prefixed Rules in Elocution, and Directions for expreſſing the principal Paſſions of the Mind. Being the third Part of a Grammatical inſtitute of the Engliſh Language. By NOAH WEBSTER, jun. Eſq; The third Edition greatly enlarged.

Begin with the Infant in his Cradle:
Let the firſt Word he liſps be WASHINGTON.
Mirabeau.

Alſo, juſt publiſhed by the ſame Author.

1. A Plain and Comprehenſive Engliſh Grammar.
2. The American Spelling-Book.
3. Introduction to the Hiſtory of America, including the late War and propoſed Form of Government by the late Convention, to which is prefixed a Map of the United States.

Alexandria, Nov. 15, 1787.

WANTED,

A Journeyman Shoemaker.

Inquire of the Printers.

November 15, 1787.

Jonathan Swift and Company,

Have juſt received from London, via Baltimore, per the ſhip Mary, Capt. Bodfield, a further aſſortment of ſeaſonable GOODS, aſſorted in ſmall bales,

STOUT blue cloths,
Ditto bay ditto,
3-4, 4-4 and 6-4 coatings,
Faſhionable ſtriped and figured ditto,
Swanſkins,
Frizes,
Blue kerſey naps,
White ditto,
Pennyſtones,
Hunters plains,
German ſerges,
Druggets, &c. &c.
Alſo furniture checks of all colours,
Crankys,
Gray ſheetings,
Drogheda ditto,
Bed-bunts,
3-4 and 4-4 linens,
7-8 and 4-4 brown ditto,
Britiſh dowlas,
Cotton checks,
Linen ditto,
Check handkerchiefs,
Diapers,
Marſeilles quiltings,
Royal ribs,
Denims,
Stockinets,
Satinets,
Ribdelures,
Durants,
Silk crapes,
Boots, ſhoes, &c. &c.

Theſe goods and thoſe per the Ceres and Potomack Planter, were ſelected by good judges from the firſt manufactories in England on the loweſt terms.—They flatter themſelves on examination they will be found to be as well laid in as any imported ſince the peace.

Alexandria, Nov. 1, 1787.

☞ Thoſe perſons indebted to them who have met with particular indulgence are requeſted to make immediate payment, which will enable them to give them conſiderable advantages in their future dealings.

To be RENTED for the term of ten years commencing the 25th day of December next,

THAT valuable FARM on Four-Mile-Run, known by the name of Colonel CARLYLE's FARM, with eight Negro tithables that are now on the premiſes.—The improvements on that farm are now very conſiderable, viz. one dwelling-houſe, with four rooms that have fire-places, calculated for a genteel family, a kitchen, meat-houſe, barn, ſtables, cow-houſe, dairy, overſeer's-houſe, weaver's and ſmith's ſhops with a good ſet of ſmith's tools, an orchard of excellent fruit trees, 250 acres of arable land cleared and under good fence, 80 acres of meadow reclaimed and now in timothy, clover and other graſs, moſt of which may be watered at pleaſure, being ſupplied with abundance of ſprings.——Adjoining ſaid farm is a MERCHANT and GRIST MILL, which will be rented either for one year or a term of years, in which are worked one pair of bur and one pair of country mill-ſtones, two bolting cloths, &c. &c.——There is now for ſale on the ſaid farm fifty tons of HAY, a part of this year's crop, on reaſonable terms, for ready-money only.——Sixty buſhels of wheat will be ſowed on the premiſes by the 15th inſtant.——For further particulars and terms apply to WILLIAM HERBERT, in Alexandria, or CHARLES LITTLE, at Danby, Fairfax County.

October 12, 1787.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, the 22d of September laſt, a Negro man, who calls himſelf PAUL PATTERSON, and ſays he belongs to Mr. SAMUEL KELSEY, living in Richmond County, Virginia: He is about 35 years of age; 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, ſtout and well made, and ſays he ran away in March, 1786.—His maſter is deſired to take him away and pay charges, or he will be ſold out for his fees in ſix weeks from the date.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Sheriff.

Maryland, George-Town, Montgomery County, Nov. 5, 1787.

To be LET,

THAT commodious and well ſituated HOUSE, on Prince-ſtreet, lately occupied by Meſſrs. WILLIAM LOWRY and CO. as a ſtore.—Poſſeſſion will be given immediately.—For particulars apply to

WILLIAMS, CAREY and CO.

Alexandria, Oct. 25, 1787.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

Without Comment on the Subject, I deſire that the within Charge may appear in ſix of your ſucceſſive Papers—Word for Word—The Expence of which Publication I will pay you. R. T. HOOE.

Alexandria, Nov. 5, 1787.

The Commonwealth of Virginia.

To the Sheriff of Fairfax County, Greeting:

YOU are hereby commanded, as at another time you were commanded, to take GEORGE MASON, Eſq; if he be found within your bailiwick and him ſafely keep, ſo that you have his body before the Juſtices of the County Court of Fairfax, at the Court-Houſe in Alexandria, on the third Monday in next month, to anſwer HOOE and HARRISON and COMPANY, late owners of the ſhip General Waſhington, of a plea of treſpaſs on the caſe; damage one hundred and fifty pounds; and have then there this writ. Witneſs Peter Wagener, Clerk of the ſaid Court, the 26th day of Auguſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three.

Executed, Caleb Earp, D. S.

A copy, P. WAGENER, C. C.

Fairfax County, ſt.

GEORGE MASON, Eſq; of Gunſton-Hall, in the ſaid County, made oath before me, that a certain ſuit hath been lately brought againſt him as per copy of the writ hereunto annexed, in Fairfax County Court, by Hooe and Harriſon and Company, late owners of the ſhip General Waſhington, which he is deſirous to remove into the General Court, by writ of certiorari; as he does not expect impartial juſtice in the ſaid County Court of Fairfax, for the following reaſons: Becauſe the ſaid ſuit is founded upon a claim for freight of goods from Europe, which were not delivered according to the bill of lading, and ſeveral of the Juſtices of the ſaid court being merchants and concerned in veſſels, are intereſted in diſputes of a ſimilar nature, and ſome of them, as the deponent is well informed, are parties to or intereſted in a ſuit brought upon the ſame principles and now depending in the General Court: Becauſe the juries in the ſaid County Court are generally compoſed of inhabitants of the town of Alexandria, and conſequently partly merchants and ſhip owners, intereſted as abovementioned, who are endeavouring to introduce and eſtabliſh new (and in the deponent's judgment) unjuſt and dangerous cuſtoms and principles with reſpect to freight of goods imported from other countries, which the deponent believes was one of the principal views of the plaintiffs in bringing the ſaid ſuit againſt him: And becauſe, about two or three years ago the Juſtices of the ſaid County Court of Fairfax, the members preſent being moſtly reſident in and about the town of Alexandria, laid a levy of about thirty odd thouſand pounds of tobacco upon the people, for no certain or avowed purpoſe whatſoever, which the deponent, when it came to his knowledge, conceiving to be altogether illegal and oppreſſive, complained loudly of, and talked of lodging an information againſt the ſaid Juſtices before the Governor and Council. He afterwards exerted himſelf to prevent any local or improper application of the ſaid ſum of tobacco and to cauſe it to be placed to the credit of the County at the laying of the next year's levy, whereby any further levy upon the people at that time was prevented, and petitioned the Aſſembly upon the ſubject, ſtating the facts and praying that an act might paſs limiting the power of the County Courts in laying levies to a certain reaſonable ſum of tobacco or money, and diſqualifying the members of any Corporation Court from acting as Juſtices of a County Court, which proceedings, although the deponent had no other motives than to prevent oppreſſion and to diſcharge his duty as a Magiſtrate and as a good citizen, have created ſuch prejudices againſt him among the people in the town of Alexandria, of whom the juries are chiefly compoſed, and among ſome of the Juſtices of the County Court, that he hath good reaſons to believe he hath very little chance for common juſtice in the ſaid County Court of Fairfax. G. MASON.

Sworn this 29th of September, 1783, before H. ROSS.

A copy. JOHN BROWN, C. G. C.

CASH

Given for clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

N D O N, Sept. 13.

f a letter from Edinburgh, Sept. 8.

EDNESDAY the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates and Council, unanimouſly voted the freedom of this city to be preſented to the Right Hon. John Beresford, Firſt Commiſſioner of his Majeſty's revenue in Ireland, member of Parliament for the county of Waterkingdom, and one of his Majeſty's le Privy Council in both kingdoms.

from Glaſgow, that, on Wedneſday d hanging ſtair belonging to the Tonouſe and tavern there, entirely fell t is truly worthy of remark, and inſtance of Divine Providence, no er received the ſmalleſt hurt by this expected accident. It will ſtill appear ordinary, and deſerving of additional thankfulneſs, when it is conſidered was occupied by the military, during place for taking any little refreſhment nd was meant, at the very time it fell, r the ſame purpoſe by the inhabitants inue to patrole the ſtreets. Providener, the gentleman who commanded as he put his foot on the firſt ſtep of oſed, before proceeding farther, that be called over, for fear of any of the abſent, and falling into the hands of ſpoſed. This was accordingly agreed he had got thirty or forty names called le ſtair gave way, ſome of the ſtones ſo cloſe upon the gentleman as to of his hat.

ay the 21ſt of laſt month, a ſon of the h, at Ildertun, near Wooler, fell into y in it a conſiderable time before he d. When taken out, he was to all ad, his tongue hanging out of his is eyes greatly diſtorted. His father moſt erect, on the ſide of a bank , and putting his own mouth to that lew into it with conſiderable force, oy's noſe tight; in a ſhort time the an, and by continuing the ſame apfew minutes he opened his eyes, and eat quantity of water. He is ſince red."

a letter from Naples, Auguſt 15.

from Sicily, we have had a relation nary eruption of Mount Etna, ſuch a t happened in the memory of man: biſe, and numberleſs little ſhocks of receded this eruption; but on the nth, about three o'clock in the morn volume of fire iſſued from the moun irlwind, and of ſuch a prodigious eemed as if the mountain was opened, n of fire appeared two-thirds higher t. An immenſe cloud of ſmoke pre e, the blaze of which was ſo great, ld ſee to read at 20 miles diſtance; ower of ſand, or calcined lava, and ormous ſize were caſt to a prodigious l down again with a moſt terrible reous ſtones, lightnings, and horrible d this dreadful eruption. The co ok its direction towards the Ionic ard of the coaſt of the Morea, but at ce it ſhifted towards Africa. We ſhower of ſand and ſtones fell on the of Meſſina and Calabria, and on all adjacent coaſts as far as Malta. and ſnow on the tops of the mouned, and ſome perſons wounded by h fell in the neighbouring countries; ſuffered from a ſuffocating ſmell of umen, and from the extreme heat of produce of the earth; the olives, ian corn, are burnt; in ſhort, for nce, the land reſembles the ſcorched

rkable that Veſuvius, at the ſame end forth flames, and the lava flows g the valley which ſeparates that Mount Somma."

ous quarrel, it is ſaid, is likely to ween the Courts of Spain and Portuaccommodated to the ſatisfaction It ſeems that dollars to an immenſe een for ſome time paſt brought into miſſion of the Spaniſh government, dden an edict appeared forbidding merce of ſpecie. At the time this hed, there were vaſt ſums, to the millions of dollars coming to Liſe territories of his Catholic Majeſty, ed upon as contraband, though the Portugueſe merchants. The Court made a poſitive demand to that of reſtitution of the dollars, and it is e mail which has ſailed nine days ill bring further accounts of this paſſage from Liſbon to Falmouth is ve days, ſo that we may hourly exf the packet.

f Portugueſe men of war will ſhorte Tagus, and it is ſaid her Faithful rmined to make repriſals to the ums that have been ſeized; alledrt of Madrid could have no juſt uch an unexpected edict, when it is there has been more ſpecie importthis year, than was ever known in e.

mpany have ordered no leſs than ips to touch at Madera this ſeaſon to take in a ſufficient quantity of wine for the Indian markets, which proved the laſt year a moſt profitable adventure.

Two thouſand five hundred recruits are to be ſent out by the ſhips of this ſeaſon to the ſeveral Preſidencies in India.

War or peace, will certainly depend on the conduct of France—the Miniſters are diſpoſed to procraſtinate the ultimate reſolutions, by temporary profeſſions of neutrality and friendſhip, in order to gain time for recruiting their forces, and arraigning their finances——but finding themſelves ſo hard preſſed by our Miniſtry, it is not unlikely but they will make a merit of neceſſity, and give up as a favor, thoſe points which they are unable to maintain.

The State of Europe never teemed with grand political events, more than it does at preſent. On the one hand, we ſee the King of France contending not with a ſturdy vaſſal or a riotous mob, as French Monarchs formerly have done—but with his Parliaments, and the whole body of his people. We ſee the Emperor engaged in a ſimilar ſtruggle with that part of his ſubjects, which has always had the beſt pretenſions to liberty and to public ſpirit—while the Dutch are entering into a civil war, that will probably embroil half the powers in Europe—to ſay nothing of Ruſſia and the Porte, who wait only the favorable moment for renewing their former animoſities.

England formerly held the balance between the Houſes of Auſtria and Bourbon; but now the ſtate of affairs is ſo much altered, that the rivalſhip lies between England and France, and at the preſent moment the Emperor ſeems to hold the balance.

All the hopes of the Dutch now hang on the Emperor's neutrality, or his co operation with the French; and while the Queen of France's influence prevails at Verſailles, there is no doubt but there will be a perfect coaleſcence between Imperial and French politics. Beſides, in the preſent diſſatisfaction of their ſubjects, thoſe two Sovereigns ſeem to have a common cauſe.

Within theſe few days, an order came down from the French government to the different ſea ports, impoſing a duty of fifteen pounds per cent. ad valorem, on all carriages imported into France even for private uſe.

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, Aug. 31.

"We juſt now are informed, that the Prince's troops are attacking the city of Utrecht.

"The whole of the Pruſſian troops will be on the territories of Guelderland within three or four days, and a manifeſto will be publiſhed by the Duke of Brunſwick, declaring, that all ſuch Burghers as may be found in arms, or uſing any reſiſtance againſt his troops and falling into their hands, will not be treated as ordinary priſoners of war, but will be immediately hung as rebels."

Monday a meeting of the Weſt-India Captains was held, when they came to a reſolution not to take any ſailors on board their ſhips that could not bring with them certificates of their good behavior from the Captains they have laſt ſerved, and likewiſe from the owners or huſbands of the ſhips they have ſerved on board the laſt voyage.

LA BLONDE and the FRENCH ACADEMY.

"Ye little ſtars hide your diminiſhed rays."

THE French Academy have derived honor to themſelves by adjudging the PRIZE of VIRTUE to the woman who ſupported her maſter and miſtreſs for thirty years, and on their death appropriated the hard earnings of her own induſtry to the maintenance of their helpleſs orphans.—Heavenly God, what a mind!—what an example! what a contraſt, to the HEROES who have had *brazen* ſtatues erected to their memories, for actions that have entailed miſery and wretchedneſs on thouſands not born at the time of their great exploits! To the memory of theſe men we erect monuments, and write panegyrics, while the modeſt and quiet virtues, which have for their objects, the relief of age, the preſervation of innocence, the alleviation of diſtreſs, too often remain unnoticed. Such an eſtabliſhment as the French Academy in this country, I mean in relation to the reward of virtue, would reflect great honor on the national character, would promote a ſpirit of emulation in the minds of thouſands, and be rendering a juſt tribute to the virtues of humble life. If there be any virtue—if there be any praiſe,—think of theſe things, and go and do likewiſe.

Paris, Aug. 30. A correſpondent in Paris, has juſt tranſmitted in cyphers, the King's anſwer to the Court of Aids. As far as can be made out, from the obſcurity of the characters, it is as follows:

It is not the buſineſs of my Courts of Juſtice to demand of me a convocation of the States General; it belongs to me, alone to judge whether circumſtances require it, and I have determined in my own mind, that it is not neceſſary; you ſhould not have renewed your demand. I have done more for my people than you required: I have granted them Provincial Aſſemblies, which are moſt competent to make known the wants and wiſhes of the whole kingdon; and I ſhall never oppoſe whatever their wants may require.

I have transferred my Parliament to Troyes from Paris, where that Aſſembly had excited a ferment among the people, which their preſence would only ſerve to foment and to increaſe. I ſhall judge when the proper time is to come for its reſtoration. My principal object has ever been to know the truth. It was my duty to inſiſt upon my full power to have my edicts regiſtered. If there were any inconveniences in the execution of them my Parliament was wrong in not making me acquainted with them.

I ſhall receive with pleaſure, your remarks and your ſupplications. You may expect every thing from my juſtice and my regard for my people. But you ought to conſider the whole combination of circumſtances; and that I am under the neceſſity of purſuing whatever meaſures will beſt enable me to preſerve fidelity in my engagements.

The Court of Aids, being aſſembled on Monday, decreed ſome further ſupplications to be preſented to his Majeſty.

On Monday morning, the King declared the Archbiſhop of Toulouſe, his firſt Miniſter; nevertheleſs, he will not have precedency in the Council, but will ſit there according to his rank, which entitles him to the ſixth place.

NEW-LONDON, Nov. 2.

We anticipate the praiſe with which the new federal government will be veiwed by the friends of liberty and mankind in Europe. The philoſophers will no longer conſider a republic as an impracticable form of government; and pious men of all denominations will thank God for having provided, in our federal Conſtitution an Ark, for the preſervation of the remains of the juſtice and liberties of the world.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, Nov. 7.

When the illuſtrious Waſhington was called on by the convention to ratify the conſtitution as its Preſident—holding the pen, after a ſhort pauſe, he pronounced theſe words, too remarkable to be forgotten or unknown—"*Should the States reject this excellent conſtitution, the probability is, an opportunity will never again offer to cancel another in peace—the next will be drawn in blood!*"—Great Heaven, avert the direful cataſtrophe! But may the riſing glories of his country gild his declining horizon, and her ſmiling proſperity chear his heart at ſinking into the embrace of death!

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.

Yeſterday Morning died, in an advanced age, Captain THOMAS BRERETON; a gentleman of a very reſpectable family in the Kingdom of Ireland, of which he was a native. He was an experienced ingenious nautical commander, in the Virginia and Maryland trade, from the port of Liverpool; but hath long reſided in this town in the character of a Notary-Public and Inſurance-Broker, in which employments he was deſtinguiſhed for his ſtrict integrity; and it may, with great propriety, be added, that, in every walk of life, he proved himſelf a friendly, ſocial, hoſpitable, upright man.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 22.

Late Accounts from Europe adviſe, That the Porte had actually declared War againſt the Ruſſians; and that the Ruſſian Ambaſſador was impriſoned in the Seven Towers at Conſtantinople.

By the Amſterdam Packet, which arrived at Philadelphia on the 9th Inſtant, from Amſterdam, we learn, that Utrecht had been taken by the Pruſſian Troops, and that 30,000 Pruſſians were within two Leagues of the City of Amſterdam, in conſequence of which all the Sluices were opened, and the circumjacent Country laid under Water. The French Troops were at the ſame Time in Motion, and there was every Appearance of a general War in Europe.

The General Court of Maſſachuſetts have ſummoned a Convention for the Purpoſe of deciding upon the new Conſtitution, to meet the ſecond Tueſday in January next.

Lately died in Charleſton, Mr. WILLIAM RAMSAY, a Native of the State of Delaware, and Aſſiſtant in the Continental Commiſſioner's Office for the Accounts of South-Carolina and Georgia.

The Brig Michael, Capt. Willis, from Turk's Iſland for New-York, has put into Charleſton, South-Carolina, in Diſtreſs.

Arrivals. Brig Hope, Whitfield, from Whitehaven; Ship Two Brothers, Ruſſel, Boſton; Sloop Suſan, Packard, Surinam; Brig Friendſhip, Arthur, Barbados; Sloop Polly, Ellwood, Philadelphia.

Sailed. Sloop Dolphin, Stewart, for Philadelphia; Sloop Betſy, Jackſon, Rhode-Iſland.

To the PRINTERS of the VIRGINIA JOURNAL and ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

GENTLEMEN,

AT this important criſis when we are about to determine upon a government which is not to effect us for a month, for a year, or for our lives; but which, it is probable, will extend its conſequences to the remoteſt poſterity, it behoves every friend to the rights and privileges of man, and particularly thoſe who are intereſted in the proſperity and happineſs of this country, to ſtep forward and offer their ſentiments upon the ſubject in an open, candid and independent manner.—Let the conſtitution propoſed by the late Convention be diſpaſſionately conſidered and fully canvaſſed.—Let no citizen of the United States of America, who is capable of diſcuſſing the important ſubject, retire from the field.—And, above all, let no one diſſeminate his objections to, or his reaſons for approving of the conſtitution in ſuch a manner as to gain partizans to his opinion, without giving them an opportunity of ſeeing how effectually his ſentiments may be controverted, or how far his arguments may be invalidated.—For when a man of acknowledged abilities and great influence (and particularly one who has paid attention to the ſubject) *hands forth* his opinion, upon a matter of general concern, among thoſe upon whom he has reaſon to think it will make the moſt favorable impreſſion, without ſubmitting it to the teſt of a public inveſtigation, he may be truly ſaid to take an undue advantage of his influence, and appearances would juſtify a ſuppoſition that he wiſhed to effect, in a clandeſtine manner, that which he could not accompliſh by an open and candid application to the public.——

I expected, Gentlemen, that Col. Maſon's objections to the propoſed conſtitution would have been conveyed to the public, before this time, through the channel of your, or ſome other paper, but as my expectations, in that reſpect, have not yet been gratified, I ſhall take the liberty to ſend you a copy of them for publication, which I think muſt be highly acceptable to a number of your cuſtomers who have not had an opportunity of ſeeing them in manuſcript.

Objections to the Conſtitution of Government formed by the Convention.

"There is no declaration of rights; and the laws of the general government being paramount to the laws and conſtitutions of the ſeveral States, the declarations of rights in the ſeparate States are no ſecurity. Nor are the people ſecured even in the enjoyment of the benefits of the common law, which ſtands here upon no other foundation than its having been adopted by the reſpective acts forming the conſtitutions of the ſeveral States.

"In the Houſe of Repreſentatives there is not the ſubſtance, but the ſhadow only of repreſentation; which can never produce proper information in the Legiſlature, or inſpire confidence in the people; the laws will therefore be generally made by men little concerned in, and unacquainted with their effects and conſequences *.

"The Senate have the power of altering all money-bills, and of originating appropriations of money, and the ſalaries of the officers of their own appointment in conjunction with the Preſident of the United States; although they are not the repreſentatives of the people, or amenable to them.

"Theſe with their other great powers (viz. their power in the appointment of ambaſſadors and other public officers, in making treaties, and in trying all impeachments) their influence upon and connection with the ſupreme executive from theſe cauſes, their duration of office, and their being a conſtant exiſting body almoſt continually ſitting, joined with their being one complete branch of the Legiſlature, will deſtroy any balance in the government, and enable them to accompliſh what uſurpations they pleaſe upon the rights and liberties of the people.

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"The Preſident of the United States has no conſtitutional council (a thing unknown in any ſafe and regular government) he will therefore be unſupported by proper information and advice; and will be generally directed by minions and favorites —or he will become a tool to the Senate—or a Council of State will grow out of the principal officers of the great departments; the worſt and moſt dangerous of all ingredients for ſuch a council in a free country; for they may be induced to join in any dangerous or oppreſſive meaſures, to ſhelter themſelves, and prevent an inquiry into their own miſconduct in office; whereas had a conſtitutional council been formed (as was propoſed) of ſix members, viz. two from the eaſtern, two from the middle, and two from the ſouthern States, to be appointed by vote of the States in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, with the ſame duration and rotation in office as the Senate, the Executive would always have had ſafe and proper information and advice, the Preſident of ſuch a council might have acted as Vice-Preſident of the United States, pro tempore, upon any vacancy or diſability of the chief Magiſtrate; and long continued ſeſſions of the Senate would in a great meaſure have been prevented.—

"From this fatal defect of a conſtitutional council has ariſen the improper power of the Senate, in the appointment of public officers, and the alarming dependance and connection between that branch of the Legiſlature and the ſupreme Executive.—

"Hence alſo ſprung that unneceſſary and dangerous officer the Vice-Preſident; who for want of other employment is made Preſident of the Senate; thereby dangerouſly blending the executive and legiſlative powers; beſides always giving to ſome one of the States an unneceſſary and unjuſt pre-eminence over the others.—

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will beſt enable me to
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Nov. 16.
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Nov. 22.
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Mr. WILLIAM
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into Charleſton,

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A JOURNAL and
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"Under their own conſtruction of the general "clauſe at the end of the enumerated powers, the "Congreſs may grant monopolies in trade and com-"merce, conſtitute new crimes, inflict unuſual and "ſevere puniſhments, and extend their power as far "as they ſhall think proper; ſo that the State Le-"giſlatures have no ſecurity for the powers now "preſumed to remain to them; or the people for "their rights.

"There is no declaration of any kind for preſerv-"ing the liberty of the preſs, the trial by jury in "civil cauſes; nor againſt the danger of ſtanding "armies in time of peace.

"The State Legiſlatures are reſtrained from laying "export duties on their own produce.

"The general Legiſlature is reſtrained from pro-"hibiting the further importation of ſlaves for "twenty odd years; though ſuch importations ren-"der the United States weaker, and more vulnera-"ble, and leſs capable of defence.

"Both the general Legiſlature and the State Le-"giſlatures are expreſsly prohibited making ex poſt "facto laws; though there never was nor can be a "Legiſlature but muſt and will make ſuch laws, "when neceſſity and the public ſafety require them, "which will hereafter be a breach of all the con-"ſtitutions in the Union, and afford precedents for "other innovations.

"This government will commence in a moderate "ariſtocracy; it is at preſent impoſſible to foreſee "whether it will, in its operation, produce a mo-"narchy, or a corrupt oppreſſive ariſtocracy; it "will moſt probably vibrate ſome years between "the two, and then terminate between the one and "the other."——

Many of the foregoing objections and the reaſonings upon them, appear to be calculated more to alarm the fears of the people, than to anſwer any good or valuable purpoſe.—Some of them are raiſed upon ſo ſlender a foundation as would render it doubtful whether they were the production of Col. *Maſon*'s abilities, if an inconteſtible evidence of their being ſo could not be adduced.

BRUTUS.

November 19, 1787.

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PRICES CURRENT, ALEXANDRIA.

TOBACCO, 20s. per Cwt.
Hemp, 42 s. per Ditto.
Muſcovado Sugar, 40s. to 50 s. per Ditto.
Fine Flour, 28 s. per Barrel.
Bur Ditto, 26s. per Ditto.
Common ditto, 24 s. per Ditto,
Shad, 30 s. per Ditto.
Herrings, 15 s. per Ditto.
Wheat, 4/9 per Buſhel.
Indian Corn, 3/6 per Ditto.
Oats, 2 s. per Ditto,
Salt, 2/6 per Ditto.
Brandy, 4 s. per Gallon.
Jamaica Spirits, 4/6 per Ditto.
Windward Rum, 3/3 per Ditto.
Continental Rum, 2 s. per Ditto.
Molaſſes, 1/6 per Ditto.
Bar-Iron, £. 22 per Ton.
Hogſhead Staves, £. 4 10 per Thouſand.
Barrel Ditto, £. 2 5 per Ditto.
Shingles, 14 s. per Ditto.
Spermaceti Candles, by the Box, 3 s. per lb.
Tallow Ditto, 1 s. per Ditto.
Soap, by the Box, 8d. per Ditto.
Tallow, 9d. per Ditto.
Genſang, 2 s. per Ditto.
Bees-Wax, 1/6 per Ditto.
Exchange, 40.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

A Loaf made of good Bur-Flour, at 15s. per Hundred Weight, to weigh 28 Ounces, at 3d. ¾.

☞ Any Bread, under the above Weight and Quality, is ordered to be ſeized by the Clerk of the Market for the Uſe of the Poor.

Public Vendue.

On Saturday next will be ſold at the Vendue-Store, oppoſite Col. Hooe's dwelling-houſe,

A Variety of Merchandiſe as uſual.

P. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Maſter.

Alexandria, November 22, 1787.

Hepburn & Dundas,

Have juſt imported in the Brig Peggy, from Glaſgow,

A VERY neat and general aſſortment of MERCHANDISE, ſuitable to the approaching ſeaſon.—They alſo expect a further aſſortment by the Ceſar, hourly looked for here, from London,—all which they will ſell on very reaſonable terms for Caſh or Country produce.

Alexandria, September 20, 1787.

☞ They have alſo for ſale a quantity of excellent Liſbon wine in quarter-caſks, Currants, Porter, Glouceſter cheeſe, &c.

Company,

Are now opening the following aſſortment of MERCHANDISE, ſuitable to the approaching ſeaſon, received from London per the Betſy, Capt. Reeves, viz.

BRITISH and German oſnaburgs by the piece or bale,
¾, ⅞ and 4-4 Iriſh linens at all prices by the piece or package,
4-4 and 9-8 Britiſh and Iriſh ſheetings brown and white by the piece or bale,
Britiſh, Iriſh and German dowlas,
Brown Iriſh linens, &c.

WOOLLENS.

6-4 and 7-4 broadcloths,
Ditto coatings and bearſkins,
Kendal cottons,
Frizes and kerſeys,
Halfthicks and flannels,
Duffils and linſeys,
Roſe blankets,
Emboſſed ſerges,
Shalloons and camblets,
Crapes and durants,
Wildbores and baizes,
Queens' ſtuff,
Coverlets and rugs,
Velverets and corduroys,
Jeans, fuſtians and denims,
An elegant and large aſſortment of printed cottons and calicoes,
Silk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs,
Scarlet cardinals,
Drab, crimſon and green ditto,
Hoſiery,
Millinery,
Haberdaſhery,
Ironmongery,
Hardware,
Pewter,
Japanned ware,
Sad-irons,
Frying-pans, &c. &c.
Modes and pelongs,
Perſians and ſarſenets,
Ribbons,
Bandanoes,
Lawns,
Cambricks, &c. &c.
A quantity of excellent porter in caſks.

Theſe goods and many others too tedious to mention, ſaid WILLIAM LOWRY and COMPANY mean to ſell on very low terms to their numerous cuſtomers, and to give large diſcount for preſent pay.——They entreat all thoſe who ſtand indebted to them to make ſpeedy payment.

Alexandria, October 4, 1787.

☞ Good bills on Europe, tobacco, flour, black ſnake-root and genſang taken in payment.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away on the night of the 11th inſt. an indented Iriſh ſervant, named RICHARD M'GUIRE, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, rather ſlender made and has a conſiderable ſtoop when he walks, has dark brown ſhort hair, rather inclined to curl, wants ſome of his upper fore teeth on the left ſide of the mouth, with a remarkable hairy mole about the ſize of a quarter dollar under his chin, is marked with the ſmall-pox, ſays he was born in Dublin, and is about 18 years of age: He had on when he went away, a round felt hat, an old ſuperfine black cloth coat, a brown and yellow ſtriped lawreen waiſtcoat, dark drab coloured corduroy breeches of a very broad rib with plated buttons, a white linen ſhirt, a pair of new country made ſhoes with large ſquare copper buckles, one pair of dark ribbed worſted and one pair of old white ſpun ſilk ſtockings.——Whoever brings him to the Subſcriber in Alexandria, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo as he may be had again, ſhall receive the above reward.

JOHN SUTTON.

November 20, 1787.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber living in Fairfax County, Virginia, a bright BAY MARE, about thirteen hands three inches high, with a long tail, about 4 or 5 years old, ſhod before, paces and trots, appears to be branded on the off ſhoulder with a ſmall w, a few white hairs on her forehead, and has ſome white hairs on each ſide of her back.—She is valued and appraiſed at ſeven pounds.—If no owner calls for her, ſhe will be ſold according to law.

JOSEPH BENNETT.

Nov. 15, 1787.

William H. Powell and *Company*,

Have just received from London and elsewhere, a quantity of GOODS suitable to the season, which they will dispose of at their store on Fairfax-street, by wholesale and retail, for cash, tobacco, flour, gensang, and good bills on London—The following are a part:

SUPERFINE broadcloths,
Second ditto,
Low priced ditto,
Superfine 7-4 coatings,
Fine ditto,
Yard-wide ditto,
Duffils,
Kendal cottons,
Welsh plains,
Rose blankets,
Duffil ditto,
Spotted rugs,
Corduroys,
Velverets,
Denims,
Thicksets and beavers,
¾, ⅞ and 4-4 Irish linens,
Brown and white Russia sheetings,
Ditto Irish ditto,
German dowlas,
German and British osnaburgs,
Superfine cambricks,
Threads,
Wafers,
Sealing-wax,
Writing-paper,
Dutch quills,
10-8 and 12-10 crown glass,
White lead ground in oil,
Spanish brown ditto,
Boiled linseed oil in jugs,
Waxed boot legs,
Ben soles,
Genuine port wine in bottles,
Best London porter,
Fresh hyson tea,
Bohea ditto,
Loaf sugar, &c. &c.

Also, a few hogsheads of choice Port-au-Prince MOLASSES.

Alexandria, October 18, 1787.

FORMERLY by advertisement I requested all those that were indebted to me to come and settle their accounts, but little regard was paid thereto.——I once more, and for the last time in this way, call upon every one that is indebted to me either by bond, bill, promissary note, open account, or otherwise to come and pay the same.—Likewise, all those that I owe, or may think I do owe them, to bring in their accounts that they may be adjusted and paid by myself in my life-time—for I am determined to have my accounts settled (if possible) and that speedily, as I intend once more to cross the Atlantic. By this method I mean to prevent accounts being trumped up against my estate after I am gone, that probably would never have appeared had I been on the spot, or alive.—For in the course of thirty odd years that I have been in business too many accounts of this description have I seen.—There is on hand about a thousand pounds first cost of choice GOODS, that may be had on good terms.—Also, TWO LOTS, one of them improved on and both have lately been fenced in.—Also some NEGROES that I will either sell or hire.

JOHN MUIR.

Alexandria, Feb. 1, 1787.

N. B. I hereby forewarn all persons from dealing with any of my servants in any manner whatever, except it be by my particular orders; as I shall deal with them as the law directs.

THE sloop HOPE, commanded by HENRY BAYNE, will sail once a fortnight, wind and weather permitting, from the port of Alexandria to Baltimore and back again. She has good accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM HUNTER, sen. in Alexandria, or the Captain on board, and in Baltimore, to Messrs. ROBERT and ALEXANDER M'KIM, or Mr. RICHARD LEMMON, merchants.

Alexandria, Nov. 8, 1787.

☞ Said HUNTER has three or four good brick HOUSES to let by the year in Alexandria, on reasonable terms, among which is the house he now lives in.—The situation is well known.

Evean M'Lean,

At the sign of the Orange Tree,

INFORMS the public that for the ensuing season he means to keep an OYSTER-HOUSE, and the best of liquors, where good attendance will be given.—All gentlemen honoring him with their company, may depend that the greatest pains will be taken to give satisfaction.

Alexandria, Nov. 8, 1787.

☞ He keeps an assortment of WEST-INDIA FRUIT, which he will sell cheap.

THE Vestry of CAMERON PARISH, in the County of Loudon, is desirous of employing a Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, provided he is properly ordained, of purity of manners, and capable of instructing youth in academical learning.—A married man will be preferred.—The glebe belonging to the parish is large and valuable, and a moderate subscription may be expected.

November 6, 1787.

THE Subscriber has to *Hire*, for the succeeding year, from ten to twelve Negro slaves of various descriptions.

ROGER WEST.

Westgrove, Nov. 8, 1787.

☞ A great variety of BLANKS, printed on good Paper, may be had at the Printing-Office.

GENSANG.

A generous price in cash will be given for good GENSANG, by

Edward K. Thompson and *Company*,

Who have for sale at their store on Prince-street, opposite Col. Hooe's, the following articles,

SUGAR by the hogshead and barrel,
Molasses,
West-India rum,
New-England ditto,
Vinegar,
Pickled salmon,
Mackerel,
Codfish per quintal,
Sounds and tongues,
Hops by the bag or smaller quantity,
Cranberries per barrel,
Onions in bunches by the quantity,
Chocolate per box,
Candles per ditto,
Soap per ditto,
Soal leather,
Boots and shoes,
Writing and printing paper,
Hollow iron ware,
Stone lime in hogsheads,
Hay in bundles, &c.

Which, with a variety of DRY-GOODS, will be sold on the lowest terms for *Cash*, *Tobacco*, or *Flour*.

Alexandria, Nov. 1, 1787.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

THE

CONTRAST;

A

COMEDY.

WRITTEN BY MAJOR TYLER.

MR. WIGNELL, who has been favored by Major TYLER, with this opportunity of presenting to the public the first dramatic production of a citizen of the United States, in which the characters and scenes are entirely American, respectfully solicits the patronage and assistance that are necessary to enable him to print and embellish this work, in a form suitable to its intrinsic merit. A performance so interesting to the national feelings, and so honorable to American genius and literature, will naturally recommend itself to general attention, and command in the closet, a confirmation of that applause which it has already received from the stage. The editor, therefore, can only, *upon this occasion, evince his respect* for the author by the manner of introducing it to the public; and, to render that as perfect as possible, he proposes the following

CONDITIONS:

First, That the Comedy shall be printed in large octavo, with an elegant type, upon superfine paper.

Secondly, That the most interesting scene in the Comedy shall be prefixed in an engraving, executed by an American artist.

Thirdly, That each subscriber, on the delivery of the Comedy, shall pay Half a Dollar, unless he resides at a distance from any town where subscriptions are received, when the money shall be paid at the time of subscribing.

Alexandria, Nov. 15, 1787.

☞ Subscriptions taken in at this Office.

☞ THE Northern Stages will in future arrive and take their departure from Mr. Leigh's Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Alexandria.——Passengers will please to take their seats and enter their baggage at the office at Mr. Leigh's the evening previous to their starting in order to render the hour of departure certain, which will take place precisely at 4 o'clock in the morning.

G. P. VANHORNE.

October 10, 1787.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber living in Frederick County, on the 29th of May last, a Mulatto fellow called LAURENCE, he pretends to be a ship-carpenter by trade, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, has a hole in one of his ears, walks with one shoulder rather higher than the other, with a little kind of limping, gray headed, very artful, and may pass for a freeman: He had on when he went away, a Negro cotton jacket, a pair of breeches of the same, blanket leggings, a knapsack, and an old wool hat with a small brim.—Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

FIELDING LEWIS.

Frederick County, Nov. 2, 1787.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS and COMPANY, at their Printing-Office on *Fairfax-street*——by whom *Advertisements*, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper,——and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.

Peters and *Co.*

INFORM their friends and the public, that they are now ready to deliver STRONG, TABLE and SMALL BEER, from their brewery.

Merchants and Captains may be supplied with beer for ships use, the same in quality as brewed in England.

As every attention will be paid to the quality of the beer made at the brewery, none will be delivered but in casks, branded PETERS and CO. who flatter themselves with giving satisfaction and meriting encouragement.

Wanted a malster at the above brewery, who has been brought up to the pale-malting business in England.

Maryland, Jones's-Falls, Baltimore, October 26, 1787.

William Mendinhall,

MILLER, from Pennsylvania,

HAVING engaged the use of ROBERT ADAM's Merchant Mills on Four-Mile-Run, where he purposes carrying on the MILLING business in all its branches, and will manufacture wheat at so much per bushel, or give good inspected flour for wheat on such terms as may be agreed on by the parties.—He makes no doubt of giving satisfaction to those who employ him, as it is a business he has had long experience in, and will give the highest price in cash for good sound and well cleaned wheat, but would greatly prefer that which has been threshed.

Four-Mile-Run, Nov. 1, 1787.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the first of next month,

THAT convenient and well situated STORE, on Prince-street, in which I now live.—It has many conveniencies, which may be seen and the terms made known by applying to the Subscriber.

B. A. HAMP.

Alexandria, Oct. 25, 1787.

☞ There is a new *Store-House* adjoining.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber on the 26th ult. a Negro man named SIMON, about 40 years of age, of a yellow complexion, is cross-eyed, has a remarkable flat nose, and to the best of my knowledge the little finger of his left hand is crooked: He had on when he went away, a light-coloured fearnought coat and breeches with plated buttons, a blue fearnought over coat, a pair of coarse country made shoes with strings in them, and a fine hat with white lining.—He is very fond of liquor, and may have changed his clothes or got new ones.—I will give the above reward to any person who will take up and secure the said Negro, and reasonable charges if brought home to the Subscriber, living near the Little-Falls of Potomack.

JEREMIAH STURLING.

November 6, 1787.

N. B. He is fond of playing on the fiddle.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all those who have any just demands against the estate of JOHN LOMAX, deceased, bring in their accounts legally proved, to have them adjusted and settled before the first day of December next, after which limited time none will be accepted or acknowledged; and all those indebted to said estate, are desired to pay off their respective balances before said time, otherwise they will be compelled by law.

RACHEL LOMAX, Administratrix.

Alexandria, Oct. 18, 1787.